THURSDAY, October 12, 1775. [NUMBER 1710.]

THE NEW-YORK JOURNAL; OR, THE GENERAL ADVERTISER.

Containing the freshest ADVICES, both FOREIGN and DOMESTIC.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY JOHN HOLT, NEAR THE COFFEE-HOUSE.

ASSIZE of BREAD, published the 29th Sept. 1775.
Flour at 17s. per Cent.

A WHITE Loaf of finest Flour to weigh 1lb. 11 ½ oz. for 4 Coppers.

PRICE CURRENT, in NEW YORK.

Wheat per Bushel	5s	0d	Beef per Barrel	55s	0
Flour	18	0	Pork	65	0
Brown Bread	14	6	Salt	3	0
West-India Rum	3	5	India tea, *Liberty & Property*		
New-England do.	2	6	Chocol. per Doz.	19	0
Muscovado Sugar	65	0	Bees Wax	2	3
Single refin'd ditto	1	2	Indian Corn per Bush.	3	3
Molasses	2	0	Wood	20 to 35	3

High-Water at New-York, and Sun's Rising and Setting, till Thursday next.

	☽'s Age.	High Water.	rises ☉ H.	M.	sets ☉ H.
Thursday	19	1	after 6	25	before 6
Friday	20	1	6	26	6
Saturday	21	2	6	27	6
Sunday	22	3	6	28	6
Monday	☽	3	6	30	6
Tuesday	24	4	6	31	6
Wednesday	25	5	6	32	6

Last Quarter Monday.

Days 11 Hours 10 min. the 12th.

SAMUEL BROOME and COMPANY,

HAVING removed their store to New-Haven, desire all those indebted to them, to call and settle their accounts, either with them at New-Haven, or Mr. Daniel Phœnix, living in New-York, nearly opposite where said Broome and Company kept their store—They have still on hand, a small assortment of Goods suitable for the approaching season, to be sold for cash or short credit, on the usual moderate terms. 9—

New York, October 5, 1775.

PHILADELPHIA.

The following Letters are published by order of the Honourable Continental Congress

Head quarters, Cambridge, Aug. 11, 1775.

SIR,

I Understand that the officers engaged in the cause of liberty and their country, who by the fortune of war have fallen into your hands, have been thrown indiscriminately into a common jail, appropriated for felons—that no consideration has been had for those of the most respectable rank, when languishing with wounds and sickness—that some of them have been even amputated, in this unworthy situation.

Let your opinion, Sir, of the principle which actuates them be what it may, they suppose they act from the noblest of all principles, a love of freedom and their country. But political opinions, I conceive, are foreign to this point. The obligations arising from the rights of humanity, and claims of rank, are universally binding and extensive, (except in case of retalliation) These I should have hoped, would have dictated a more tender treatment of those individuals, whom chance or war had put in your power. Nor can I forbear suggesting its fatal tendency to widen that unhappy breach, which you, and those Ministers under whom you act, have repeatedly declared you wish to see for ever closed.

My duty now makes it necessary to apprize you, that for the future I shall regulate my conduct towards those gentlemen, who are, or may be in our possession, exactly by the rule you shall observe towards those of ours, now in your custody.

If severity and hardship mark the line of your conduct, (painful as it may be to me) your prisoners will feel its effects; but if kindness and humanity are shown to ours, I shall with pleasure consider those in our hands only as unfortunate, and they shall receive from me that treatment, to which the unfortunate are ever entitled.

I beg to be favoured with an answer, as soon as possible, and am, Sir, your very humble servant.

GEORGE WASHINGTON.

His Excellency General GAGE.

SIR, *Boston, August 13, 1775.*

TO the glory of civilized nations, humanity and war have been compatible; and compassion to the subdued is become almost a general system.

Britons, ever pre eminent in mercy, have outgone common examples and overlooked the criminal in the captive. Upon these principles, your prisoners, whose lives by the laws of the land are destined to the cord, have hitherto been treated with care and kindness, and more comfortably lodged than the King's troops in the hospitals; indiscriminately it is true, for I acknowledge no rank, that is not derived from the King.

My intelligence from your army would justify severe recrimination, I understand there are of the King's faithful subjects, taken some time since by the rebels, labouring like Negro slaves to gain their daily subsistence, or reduced to the wretched alternative, to perish by famine, or take arms against their King and country. Those who have made the treatment of the prisoners in my hands, or of your other friends in Boston, a pretence for such measures, found barbarity upon falsehood.

I would willingly hope, Sir, that the sentiments of liberality, which I have always believed you to possess, will be exerted to correct these misdoings. Be temperate in political disquisition; give free operation to truth, and punish those who deceive and misrepresent, and not only the effects, but the causes of this unhappy conflict will be removed.

Should those under whose usurped authority you act, control such a disposition, and dare to call severity retaliation, to God who knows all hearts, be the appeal for the dreadful consequences. I trust that British soldiers, asserting the rights of the state, the laws of the land, the being of the constitution, will meet all events with becoming fortitude. They will court victory, with the spirit their cause inspires, and from the same motive will find the patience of martyrs under misfortune.

Till I read your insinuations in regard to Ministers, I conceived that I had acted under the King; whose wishes, it is true, as well as those of his Ministers, and of every honest man, have been to see this unhappy breach forever closed; but unfortunately for both countries, those, who long since projected the present crisis, and influence the councils of America, have views very different from accommodation.

I am, Sir,
your most obedient humble servant,
THOMAS GAGE.

George Washington, Esq;

Head quarters, Cambridge, Aug. 19, 1775.

SIR,

I Addressed you on the eleventh instant in terms which gave the fairest scope for the exercise of that humanity and politeness, which were supposed to form a part of your character. I remonstrated with you on the unworthy treatment shewn to the officers and citizens of America, whom the fortune of war, chance, or a mistaken confidence, had thrown into your hands.

Whether British or American mercy, fortitude, and patience, are most pre eminent—whether our virtuous citizens, whom the hand of tyranny has forced into arms, to defend their wives, their children, and their property, or the mercenary instruments of lawless dominion, avarice and revenge, best deserve the appellation of rebels, and the punishment of that cord, which your affected clemency has forborn to inflict; whether the authority under which I act, is usurped, or founded upon the genuine principles of liberty, were altogether foreign to the subject. I purposely avoided all political disquisition; nor shall I now avail myself of those advantages, which the sacred cause of my country, of liberty, and human nature give me over you, much less shall I stoop to retort an invective. But the intelligence you say you have received from our army, requires a reply. I have taken time, Sir, to make a strict inquiry, and find it has not the least foundation in truth. Not only your officers and soldiers have been treated with a tenderness due to fellow citizens and brethren; but even those execrable paracides, whose councils and aid have deluged their country with blood, have been protected from the fury of a justly enraged people. Far from compelling or permitting their assistance, I am embarrassed with the numbers who crowd to our camp, animated with the purest principles of virtue, and love of their country. You advise me to give free operation to truth, and punish misrepresentation and falsehood. If experience stamps value upon counsel, yours must have a weight, which few can claim. You best can tell how far the convulsion, which has brought such ruin on both countries, and shaken the mighty empire of Britain to its foundation, may be traced to these malignant causes.

You affect, Sir, to despise all rank, not derived from the same source with your own. I cannot conceive one more honourable, than that, which flows from the uncorrupted choice of a brave and free people, the purest source, and original fountain of all power. Far from making it a plea for cruelty, a mind of true magnanimity and enlarged ideas would comprehend and respect it.

What may have been the ministerial views, which have precipitated the present crisis, Lexington, Concord, and Charlestown can best declare. May that God to whom you then appealed, judge between America and you. Under his providence, those, who influence the councils of America, and all the other inhabitants of the United Colonies, at the hazard of their lives, are determined to hand down to posterity, those just and invaluable privileges which they received from their ancestors.

I shall now, Sir, close my correspondence with you, perhaps for ever. If your officers, our prisoners, receive a treatment from me, different from what I wished to shew them, they and you will remember the occasion of it.

I am, Sir, your very humble servant,

General GAGE. G. WASHINGTON.

The following Address will be published in Canada, on the arrival there of Col. Arnold, with the troops under his command.

By His EXCELLENCY
GEORGE WASHINGTON, Esq;
Commander in Chief of the Army of the United Colonies of North America.

To the INHABITANTS of CANADA.

Friends and Brethren,

THE unnatural contest between the English colonies and Great Britain, has now risen to such a height, that arms alone must decide it. The colonies confiding in the justice of their cause and the purity of their intentions, have reluctantly appealed to that Being, in whose hands are all human events. He has hitherto smiled upon their virtuous efforts. The hand of Tyranny has been arrested in its ravages, and the British arms which have shone with so much splendor in every part of the globe, are now tarnished with disgrace and disappointment. Generals of approved experience, who boasted of subduing this great continent, find themselves circumscribed within the limits of a single city and its suburbs, suffering all the shame and distress of a siege. While the free born sons of America, animated by the genuine principles of liberty and love of their country, with increasing union, firmness, and discipline repel every attack, and despise every danger.

Above all, we rejoice, that our enemies have been deceived with regard to you.—They have persuaded themselves, they have even dared to say, that the Canadians were not capable of distinguishing between the blessings of liberty, and the wretchedness of slavery; that gratifying the vanity of a little circle of nobility——would blind the eyes of the people of Canada—By such artifices they hoped to bend you to their views, but they have been deceived, instead of finding in you that poverty of soul, and baseness of spirit, they see with a chagrin equal to our joy, that you are enlightened, generous and virtuous—that you will not renounce your own rights, or serve as instruments to deprive your fellow subjects of theirs. Come then, my brethren, unite with us in an indissoluble union, let us run together to the same goal. We have taken up arms in defence of our liberty, our property, our wives, and our children, we are determined to preserve them or die. We look forward with pleasure to that day not far remote, we hope, when the inhabitants of America shall have one sentiment, and the full enjoyment of the blessings of a free government.

Incited by these motives, and encouraged by the advice of many friends of liberty among you, the Grand American Congress have sent an army into your province, under the command of General *Schuyler*; not to plunder, but to protect you; to animate, and bring forth into action those sentiments of freedom you have disclosed, and which the tools of despotism, would extinguish through the whole creation. To co operate with this design, and to frustrate those cruel and perfidious schemes, which would deluge our frontiers with the blood of women and children; I have detached Colonel Arnold into your country, with a part of the army under my command.——I have enjoined upon him, and am certain that he will consider himself, and act as in the country of his patrons, and best friends. Necessaries and accommodations of every kind which you may furnish, he will thankfully receive, and render the full value. I invite you therefore as friends and brethren, to provide him with such supplies as your country affords; and I pledge myself not only for your safety and security, but for ample compensation. Let no man desert his habitation. Let no one flee as before an enemy. The cause of America, and of liberty, is the cause of every virtuous American citizen; whatever may be his religion or his descent, the united colonies know no distinction but such as slavery, corruption, and arbitrary domination may create. Come then, ye generous citizens, range yourselves under the standard of general liberty,—against which all the force and artifice of tyranny will never be able to prevail.

GEORGE WASHINGTON.

LONDON,

July 22. There is at present such a universal stagnation of trade, that there are no less than 200 merchantmen in the river, bound to different ports, which cannot obtain freight.

A gentleman is arrived from India: It is said he comes from the company's servants, and inhabitants of Bengal, with a formal refusal of submission to the commissioners or judges lately arrived there, and also brings an account that the resignation of all the Company's servants will be the consequence of their being continued, by which the Company's affairs will be greatly injured, and the government of the country much endangered.

July 31. Yesterday several promotions of Military Officers were made at St. James's, in the room of those killed in America, and for the augmentation of troops, which are ordered to hold themselves in readiness to embark for America, to reinforce the army under General Gage.

We hear that a great personage, when he first read General Gage's Letter on the late action, exclaimed, "I am sorry for the loss of my Subjects, but the laws of my country must be *supported,*" [The last word in this paragraph, means in plain English, *subverted.*]

July 27. England and Ireland groan under the weight of heavy taxations and unconstitutional pensions. Will the burden be lighter should we humble the Americans. No: But there will then be places on the continent for our ministers to dispose of, and the world will then be convinced, that in these men self-interest has the precedency of public good.

Wednesday, orders were sent to Hanover for four regiments of Hanoverians to hold themselves in immediate readiness to embark for America, and yesterday several transports sailed from the river to take the above troops on board.

We are well assured that the most effectual and vigorous measures will be pursued with the provinces of New England, both on account of their own signal demerits, and as an example to the other Colonies The Parliament is to meet in the first week of November, in which a motion will be made for a bill of general forfeiture of the lands of all such as shall not surrender themselves on or before the first of February, 1776; and the lands so forfeited will by the same authority be distributed by debentures to such volunteers as shall join themselves, at their own expence (but with the aid of government) to effectuate the entire conquest and absolute subjection of the country. [*To slavery—decreed in pandemonem.*]

August 3. Yesterday Lord Mansfield was sent for by a messenger from Hertford, and came to his house at Cathwood, where some of the great Officers of State met his Lordship; and this morning he set out from thence for Chelmsford.

Twenty thousand stands of arms were shipped yesterday morning at the Tower for America.

It is said that Lord John Murray will set out for Scotland in a few days, in order to raise a new regiment of Highlanders.

On the late survey made of the Royal Navy, it appears that there are 87 ships fit for service, including those already in commission, and also several frigates.

Extract of a letter from Chatham, August. 28

"Yesterday evening as the seamen belonging to his Majesty's ship Liverpool, of 28 guns, now fitting for America, were getting up her main top mast, the tackling gave way, and the mast fell on one of them, whom it killed on the spot; another was so terribly bruised, that it is imagined he can't live; a third received some slight hurt.

A letter from Boston concludes thus, "The provincials, I am clear*, will never stand us in a fair line, but behind hedges, walls, or breast works their fire is truly formidable, and their rifles peculiarly adapted to take off the officers of a whole line as it marches to an attack. Our three Generals came over in high spirits, and expected rather to punish a mob, than to fight with troops that would look them in the face; but there is an air of dejection through all our superiors, which forebodes no good, and does not look as things ought to do after victory."

[* This clear sighted writer will shortly we hope be convinced of his mistake;—if his head had been as clear as he imagined, he would have seen that the Americans, fighting for their rights and liberties, with justice and God on their side, will always be an overmatch for mercenaries—inspired by the powers of darkness, and fighting against every thing that is good and sacred.]

WAR OFFICE, *August* 5. All Captains, Lieutenants, and Ensigns, reduced with their corps at the last peace, and still remaining on half pay on the English establishment, who desire to be again employed in their present rank, are directed to signify the same to the Secretary at war. [*Traitors appear!*]

A letter from Plymouth, dated July 31, says, "The Orpheus frigate, in ordinary here, is ordered into the dock, and to be fitted out for foreign service; but no Captain is yet appointed, or at least come down. Plymouth is now a very sorrowful place, the late news from Boston has watered many a cheek here; the officers of marines, who were wounded and killed in the late attack, mostly were of this place. The lower sort of people too come in for their share, or rather more, but no accounts received in private, specify the names of the soldiers of that corps. All the wives and families of the common men are, therefore sighing and weeping, lest their husbands and fathers should be among the killed."

Eight men of war, from 50 to 20 guns each, are now fitting out in different dockyards, to relieve the large men of war on the American station, which are ordered home.

August 8. Orders are given for the cruisers on the American station, to take all ships, of what nation soever, which are found within a certain distance of the ports there, which are now shut up.

Orders are sent to Ireland for a stop to be put to the exportation of salt provisions to France and Spain, or the islands in the West Indies belonging to those two powers.

Some people aver, that the Aldermen, Common Council, and livery of this city, are determined to re choose the Right Hon. John Wilkes, Lord Mayor of London, in testimony of his steady, upright, and vigorous administration.

It is now positively asserted, that the parliament will meet early in October next.

The principal motives assigned for the unexpected and unprecedented meeting of parliament, are the following:—To grant money for the purpose of raising and paying new levies. To authorize his Majesty, in case of necessity, to take 16 000 Hanoverians into pay. To grant money to embody and keep in pay, one half of the militia throughout England; and in case the Americans should show a disposition to return to their duty, to consult parliament on the conditions to be granted them.

[*They may spare themselves the trouble of supposing the last case; the Americans act upon unalterable principles, and will ask no favours of a venal traiterous parliament.*]

Papers of a very treasonable nature have been lately pasted up and dropped round the palaces of the King, in town and country.

The last letters from Amsterdam advise, that a great house has failed there, for upwards of 1,500,000 guilders.

On Monday last arrived the Sloop Polly Capt Thomson in eight weeks and three days from London, by whom we have papers to the eighth of August, containing the following advices.

L O N D O N.

August 5. In consequence of Gen. Gage's new commission, the patents of all the governors of the provinces in America, we hear, will be recalled, and others made out consonant thereto.

General Washington, who was lately appointed Generalissimo over the Provincials, has refused any salary, and is to attend to the hazardous and arduous duty alotted him from principle only.——A most noble example, and worthy of imitation in Great Britain, particularly at this time; for if there were a few disinterested patriots, like Washington, the supplies of the mother country would soon lessen the national debt, without any requisition from the colonies.

On Thursday four vessels of 250 tons each were taken up in the river on government service, for exporting salt provisions to Boston.

Two tenders have lately been taken up at Newcastle for government service, and two houses of rendezvous opened there to enter sailors for the royal navy.

The French Ambassador has been lately questioned, it is said, about some private orders lately delivered by the court of France to some of the principal French inhabitants in Canada, and that his answers were very satisfactory.

Orders are given at the Victualling office, for killing and salting a quantity of bullocks and hogs, to be shipped on board the ships that are ordered to be got ready for Boston.

We hear that the men of war getting ready for America, when finished and manned, are to sail with seven transports to Ireland, which it is expected will be in three weeks at farthest, and there to take on board 900 men; which re inforcement, with those from England, wind and weather permitting, will join Gen. Gage in October next; and that several serjeants of the foot guards are to be promoted, and sent to America as subaltern officers to that body of men which are to be new raised.

On Saturday in the Afternoon several thousand weight of gunpowder, soldiers accoutrements, bedding and stands of arms, were shipped at the Tower, for North America.

We are informed from the best authority, says an Evening paper, General Gage will receive letters of recall by the Cerberus man of war.

The regulars in America are to be reinforced in the spring to the number of 23 000 men.

Burgoyne's light horse is ordered on that service to embark in April, or sooner.

Lord Cahier has offered administration to raise 3000 Irish Roman Catholics to support their plan against the Americans. Transports are gone to take them over to General Carleton at Quebec. The Papist Nobility in Ireland have also offered to raise 2000 Roman Catholics.

A bill will be brought into the House to enable the Roman Catholics to bear arms to defend Ireland during the absence of the troops.

Colonel Darby is to command General Monckton's regiment, which is ordered to America; the General having refused to go to America.

Governor Tryon at New York is to be made a General, and is to join Governor Carleton in the march to attack the Provincials in the back settlements.

All the land in the four New-England provinces is to be forfeited, and the property of the owners confiscated.

General Amherst was seen riding with his Majesty at six o'clock on Saturday morning.

General Frazer has informed Government that he will raise a regiment, which will be ready to embark for America by the first of September next, provided the General is allowed to name the officers.

Orders are gone over to take up the Colonels Lee and Gates of Virginia. The latter served under the brave Generals Wolfe and Monckton in the last war.

The prevailing opinion among those who know a certain officer, is, whatever the tools of administration may assert to the contrary, that he who has justly had the title of conqueror of America bestowed on him, will never consent to become its butcher.

No troops are to be sent from Great-Britain to America, but a draft from the train of artillery, which it is said, is to consist of four companies, and the five regiments from Ireland will not sail till about the middle of next month.

Orders are gone down to Scotland to recruit the different regiments to their full number, and also to enter seamen to go on board the Experiment, Roebuck, Phoenix, Arethusa, Liverpool and Acteon, with several other frigates now fitting out for the American and Mediterranean stations.

August 8. They write from Portsmouth that notwithstanding the greatest diligence is used in the dock-yard, and a number of fresh hands are set to work, yet they will not be able to get the men of war ready for sea by the time they are wanted; many of the men now employed are very slow, not having been brought up shipwrights.

Government now pays at the amazing high rate of 11s. 6d. per ton per month, for transports to carry troops and stores to America. Two thousand tons were taken up last week, which, at the above rate, amounts to 1150l. per month, and more are taking up daily.

Admiral Shuldham who was appointed second in command, is now made commander in chief in America, in the room of Admiral Greaves, who is recalled. It is not known whether Admiral Byron will have the second post of commander or not.

It is said that an officer of the Cerberus is suspended, for telling truly the circumstances of the battle of the 17th of June on Boston Neck.

And also that a sea officer is suspended for refusing to deliver up some gold, which he took as freight from an American ship, when sinking.

Yesterday morning several pieces of cannon and carriages were sent off from the Tower to be put on board one of the transports lying at Deptford, in order to be sent to Boston.

Draughts are to be made from the garrisons of Gibraltar and Mahon, to reinforce the army in America, besides those which are ordered from Ireland.

A great number of additional hands are working in the Laboratory at Woolwich, preparing cartridges, fitting up arms, tents, &c. for the use of the train of artillery destined for Boston, and those men have worked night and day for some time.

Orders are given for 14 setts of new horses to be purchased forthwith for the use of the government, which are to go with the troops to America.

Yesterday there was a muster of the three regiments of guards on the Parade in St. James's Park, when upwards of sixty men offered themselves as volunteers to go to America, and they were immediately draughted into a marching regiment for that purpose, with great promises of preferment. [*We hope they will all meet with their due reward.*]

We learn that General Gage will receive, with the commission already prepared, some orders in consequence of his new authority, which, when executed, he will then receive his recall.

Extract of a letter from Boston, June 26.

"Four days ago I received an order to command three armed vessels, and to put myself under the command of General Gage; as soon as I did. I was ordered to be ready at six o'clock next morning, to cover a part of some troops, which were to make an attack on an height of the left side of Boston, and to flank a breast work and a wood, which was supposed had a number of men in it; but about seven o'clock Gen. Clinton sent to me not to proceed till farther orders from him. Some little time after I was ordered up to General Howe's camp, to lie with the vessels on his right; where I last night left them, having been relieved, as I had not been in bed for four nights. I find since I came down, the reason of the attack not going on, was, that the rebels knew of our coming, and had 7 or 8000 men ready to receive us. I own I could have wished it had went on, as I had placed the vessels in such a situation as must have mowed them down, and done great execution. I am, &c.

[What a murdering rascal is this writer! and yet I join in his wish that the expedition had gone on, for I doubt not he would have met with the reward due to his villanous intention.]

PORTSMOUTH, October 3.

A Gentleman of undoubted veracity who arrived here a few days since, from Nova-Scotia, says that he had several opportunities of conversing with numbers of the inhabitants of that Province; who say, that they heartily concur with the measures adopted by the grand Continental Congress; and only wait an opportunity to convince their American brethren of their sincerity; and should a small detachment of the army be sent thither, nine tenths of the inhabitants would join them on their first appearance, in carrying into execution any measures that may be proposed by the noble sons of freedom.

The same gentleman has brought dispatches to be forwarded to the Congress at Philadelphia.

WATERTOWN, October 2.

Last week, a brig from New Providence with Turtle and Fruit was taken by our people, and carried into Cape Anne. Also,

A brig from Quebec with Cattle and Sheep, sent as a present from Governor Carleton to Gage. She sailed from Quebec with 62 head of cattle, besides sheep, 17 of the former were lost by bad weather, the remaining 45, together with 65 sheep, were safe landed at Cape Anne.

NEWPORT, Octobe 2.

Last Monday arrived here from Boston in 3 days, the ship Nautilus, and brought in a brig Capt. Sage, from Jamaica, and a New York pilot boat.

Last Tuesday night a party of the American army, under Col. Tupper, went on Governor's Island, near the castle, in Massachusetts Bay, and brought off 13 fat cattle, and two of the light horse, and returned to Cambridge the next morning with their booty, without suffering the least damage. They also burnt all the buildings thereon, with a considerable quantity of hay.

Last Saturday arrived here, from Boston, the Viper ship of 12 guns, and a brig of 6 guns, with two large transports, supposed to be in quest of live stock; it is said these vessels attempted to take stock off the Vineyard, but were disappointed by the assembling of a number of armed men.

On Friday the Nautilus, with two tenders, sail'd, to convoy four brigs to Boston; the next day one of the brigs, Capt. Benjamin Bowers, being near the shore of Dartmouth was boarded by a number of Provincials, and carried into Bedford. After she was boarded, one of the ship's tenders came up, fired two broadsides, and grappled her; the people on board lying close till the tender was fast, when they rose and fired a number of small arms into her, which 'twas thought killed and wounded a number of the people; upon which the tender cut her fasts, and made off.

EMPTY BOTTLES,
For SALE,
Enquire of the PRINTER.

PHILIP BROOKS,
BOOK BINDER from DUBLIN,

CARRIES on that business in all its branches, at his shop in Dock street, between the Coffee house and Old slip bridge. New or old books lettered, gilt and rebound in the neatest manner; merchants and others supplied with blank books, either ruled or plain, on the shortest notice; pocket books, memorandum books, &c. He will study to give general satisfaction to his customers, and flatters himself the public will favour him with encouragement.——The following pamphlets may be had at moderate prices——Cook's voyage round the world; Present for an apprentice, Yorick's letters to Eliza, &c. 10—14.

ESCAPED from Springfield Gaol, on Monday the 2d instant, JONATHAN HAMPTON, of New York, the master carpenter, taken at the Light House Island Boston: He is about 5 feet 10 inches high, short curl'd hair, something hard of hearing; had on a blue surtout, darkish brown coat, green jacket, black breeches a pair of mixed coloured ribbed stockings, silver shoe and knee buckles, sleeve buttons of an oval shape. Whoever shall take up said Jonathan Hampton, and convey him to me at Springfield or secure him in any gaol, shall have FOUR DOLLARS reward, and all necessary charges paid by me

ABNER SMITH, Gaoler.
Springfield, October 4. 1775. (10 13)

Now Selling off very low for CASH.
At the STORE of
ROBERT GAULT,
In MAIDEN LANE
A large and general Assortment of GOODS,
Among which are the following;

SUPERFINE, middling, and coarse cloths; coatings, frizes, duffils, serges, swanskins, flannels, rattinets shalloons, crapes, camblets, durants, tammies, stuffs, calimancoes, grograms, silverets, poplins, bombazeens, Marseilles quilting, dimothees, drawboys, huckaback, thickfets, jeans, bed ticks, plain and figured sattins, plain and figured modes, ducapes, plain and striped lutestrings, mantuas, taffeties, persians, silk and worsted breeches pieces; men's, women's, and boys silk, thread, cotton, and worsted stockings; plain and figured velvets, India and English chints, callicoes, cottons, cambricks, muslins, lawns; silk, kenting, and Scots handkerchiefs; ribbons, fans, men's and women's silk and leather gloves, black and white lace and edgings, tapes, bindings, gold and silver buttons, twist ditto, broaches, ear rings, necklaces, &c. &c.

Also, a large assortment of hard ware, useful and ornamental china, glass, plated ware, and looking glasses.

☞ What remains on hand of the above goods, on Tuesday the 24th instant, will that day be sold at PUBLIC VENDUE—The Vendue to begin at Ten o'clock in the morning, and continue until all is sold. 10—13

Baltimore-Town, August 20, 1775.
FIFTY DOLLARS REWARD.

RUN AWAY from the Subscriber, an English convict servant man, named BENJAMIN SAGERS, a blacksmith and gunsmith by trade, a very streight round fac'd fellow, about five feet 11 inches high, has a remarkable down frowning look, short light hair, and several scars on his head and face: Had on when he went away, a white shirt, blue coat, striped trowsers, spotted stockings, new pumps, and an old beaver hat cut in the fashion; may probably forge a pass, as he writes a good hand. Whoever takes up and secures said servant in any of his Majesty's goals, so that his master may have him again, shall have, if twenty miles from home, Forty Shillings, if forty miles, Four Pounds, if eighty miles, Eight Pounds, and if One hundred miles the above Reward, and reasonable charges, if brought home, paid by

10—13 AWBRAY RICHARDSON.

RUN away yesterday the 11th instant from the subscriber, next door to the Coffee House, an apprentice lad named Garrat Sickles, 18 years of age, about five feet and an half high, slim made, brown hair and complexion, and freckled face. Had on or took with him, several shirts white and checked, a pair buckskin breeches and a pair of tow trowsers, thread and woolen stockings, a pair of round plated buckles, a new pale blue cloth coat and waistcoat, mohair buttons; a mixt homespun, and a new striped jacket, a wool and a castor hat, both fashionably made. Whoever takes up and returns the said apprentice, if taken up in the county of New-York, shall receive twenty shillings, and if taken out of the county, three pounds reward, and all reasonable charges, paid by

10 13 DANIEL SICKLES.

CAMBRIDGE, October 4.

The following Letters were lately intercepted in the Brig Dolphin, Capt. Wallace, from Quebec to Boston, and are now published by Authority, to shew that the brave and enlightened Canadians are as fully sensible of the blessings of a free government as their southern brethren, and will doubtless soon join the great Union now formed for the defence and preservation of American Liberty.

SIR, Quebec, Sept. the 6th 1775.

"I have the honour to inform your Excellency, that by General Carleton's orders I have taken up a vessel to transport a quantity of cattle, sheep &c a present from the province of Quebec to the sick and wounded soldiers of his Majesty's forces at Boston; bills of lading for which, together with the charter party I have inclosed to Major Sheriff.

"I still continue to send (by order of General Carleton) as many bullocks and sheep as the deck of each transport will contain which I hope meets with your Excellency's approbation; I could wish the cattle were better; but in general they are very poor and small in this country. General Carleton has given me directions to contract for some forage, in order to be in readiness to load the transports he expects you will send to Quebec this fall; and I am in hopes I shall be able to procure a quantity of oats and hay time enough to dispatch the transports you may think proper to send.

I hope you will pardon me for reminding you of my situation; my length of service, and pretensions as an officer, I took the liberty to set forth in a memorial I transmitted to your Excellency by the last transport that failed; and I shall only add, that when a proper opportunity offers, I hope you will take the prayer of it into consideration; and grant me either the purchase of a company, or one in a new corps; which ever your Excellency shall think most proper.

No prospect yet of the militia being embodied here; nor do I think they will; Gen. Carleton I am apt to think is afraid to give the order lest they should refuse to obey; and I believe this year will pass over without the Canadians doing any thing in favor of government; this day's post has brought an account that the rebels have taken post at point O Fare with a body of troops; if so they may have thoughts of advancing into this province; two small vessels of ours were launched at St John's yesterday; we are told here that Mr. Schuyler is building four at Ticonderoga; in short sir, you must look for no diversion in favour of the army immediately under your Excellency's command, this year from Canada; the language here being only to defend the province; and it is generally thought here, that if the rebels were to push forward a body of four or five thousand men, the Canadians would lay down their arms; and not fire a shot;—I hope you will pardon my thus writing so freely; and not impute it to presumption; as it is merely intended to let your Excellency into a true state of facts; as from many other quarters you may have interested accounts.

I have the honour to be with the utmost respect, your Excellency's most obedient humble servant. THO. GAMBLE,

To his Excellency General Gage.

Dear Sir, *Quebec, Sept. 6, 1775.*

I inclose you a charter party for a vessel taken up by order of Major Gen. Carleton to transport some live stock purchased by a contribution in this province, for the use of the sick and wounded soldiers of his Majesty's forces at Boston; also bills of lading.

The vessel belongs to John Dunn your old friend, though chartered by Mr. Grant, and I am to beg you will do every good office in your power to the master, either by employing the vessel, or, should he return this fall to Quebec by assisting him to get out of the port of Boston with a little pitch and tar, with wine, candles and some other articles that are much wanted here. The freight Mr Dunn begs you will pay at Boston as per agreement with Mr. Grant, to enable the master to purchase a cargo at your port; as it was the hopes of making something by the profits of her cargo back, that induced Dunn and Grant to let me have her; and it makes no difference to the crown whether it is paid at Boston, or by me here; in short Dunn writes to you on the subject, and to his letter I refer you.

The rebels have taken post at Point O'Fare; and an invasion of the province is expected; should that take place, I am apt to think the Canadians will lay down their arms, and not fire a shot; their minds are all poisoned by Emissaries from New England, and the damned rascals of Merchants here and at Montreal; Gen. Carleton is, I believe, afraid to order out the militia, lest they should refuse to obey; in short the Quebec bill is of no use, on the contrary the Canadians talk of that damned abused word liberty.

Remember me to all with you, and believe me your's very sincerely,

THO. GAMBLE.

To Major Sheriff, D.Q.M.G.

WORCESTER, October 6.

We hear that General Howe, a besieged officer in Boston, was, on Sunday last, proclaimed Governor of the whole province of the Massachusetts Bay. The *immaculate* Gage, Howe's predecessor in this mighty command, is ordered to return to England forthwith. Howe also succeeds to the command of all the King's troops in America.

Admiral Greaves is also superseded; but who is appointed in his room, we have not heard.

The enemy are now preparing to send off from Boston, several men of war, and a number of troops, supposed to be on some plundering, robbing expedition.

It is reported the punishment to be inflicted on the Tories, is at last on the point of being determined by the General Congress.

Last Monday arrived in Piscataqua River a ship from England, intended for Boston. It appears that the day before her arrival she was in company with the Raven man of war, bound to the same place, but parted with her in the night. Meeting with a fisherman, to the eastward of Cape Anne, the crew requested some directions what course to steer for Boston; the *honest* fisherman, pointing towards Piscataqua river, tells them *there is Boston*—The crew shaped their course accordingly, and soon, very *luckily* found themselves with their ship and cargo, under the guns of the battery lately built by the people of New Hampshire.—The commander of the battery, with a number of men, very *humanely* goes on board to their assistance, to pilot the ship up to Portsmouth. I cannot go there,—says the Captain of the ship,—I am bound to Boston.—But you must, replies the other: And immediately ordered her to be got under way, and soon carried her safe along side a wharf, where she was taken proper care of by the people of Portsmouth. She had been out 11 weeks from Bristol in England, and had on board 1800 barrels and 400 half barrels of flour, for the use of the besieged army in Boston.

NEW-YORK, October 12.

On Thursday the 26th ult. departed this Life at his Seat in Dutchess County, Dirck Brinckerhoff, Esq; late Alderman and Merchant in this City.

Extract of a Letter from General Schuyler, to the Provincial Congress at New York, dated at Ticonderoga, September 29, 1775.

"I am still confined with the remains of an inveterate Disorder. I have this Moment received a Line from General Montgomery; he holds St. John's besieged. The Canadians are friendly to us, and join us in great Numbers. We have taken Fifteen Prisoners, Seven of which are Soldiers, and the rest unfriendly Canadians and Scotchmen in the Service of the Ministry."

We are informed from undoubted Authority, that Lord William Campbell, Governor of South Carolina, has fled with the utmost Precipitation, on board the Man of War in the Harbour. The Committee of Charlestown have very fortunately discovered that his Excellency had employed one Cameron, an Indian Commissary in the interior Parts of that Province, to engage the Indians in the Ministerial Service, who had actually inlisted 600 of them, and furnished them with every Necessary in order to Butcher the back Inhabitants. This Plan was discovered by a Gentleman who seized the Express on his Way from said Cameron to the Governor, whom he knew to be disaffected to the American Cause, and conveyed the Dispatches to the Provincial Committee. The above Gentleman disguised himself in a Drover's Habit, and attended the Express to the Governor's House, and heard the Conversation between them, and then discovered the whole Plot to the Committee.

We hear that the Men of War at the East End of the Island, have taken four large Vessels from the West Indies bound to New-England, laden with West India Produce, and sent them to Boston; three of them belong to Jerathmeel Bower, of the Massachusetts Bay, in which Mr. Bower has lost upwards of 10 cool. lawful Money.

His Majesty's Sloop of War the Viper, arrived here last Saturday, in 30 Hours from Rhode Island. She left England after the News arrived there of the Battle of Bunker's Hill, is but 14 Days from Boston, and has brought Dispatches for all his Majesty's Governers on the Continent: We hear she is to sail in a few Days for the Southern Governments.

We hear Capt. Wallace has made a Demand from the Inhabitants of Newport, of all the Live Stock they could spare from the Island. The Inhabitants had only three Days to consider of the Matter.

We are well assured that the Merchants in Liverpool have laid up most of their Ships, and in particular their Guineymen.

Extract of a Letter from Hartford.

"It is reported that General Washington a few Days ago sent in a Flag of Truce to Boston, proposing an Exchange of Prisoners:—Major French for Colonel Parker; Lieutenant Knight, of the Navy, for Capt. Scott; and his Excellency Governor Skeen, for Corporal Cruise, of Capt Dowdle's Company of Riflemen:—The two former were accepted with readiness;—but the last Exchange General Gage rejected with scorn, as an Insult to his Understanding;—so that in all Probability we shall have the Honour of his Excellency Governor Skeen's residence among us,—God knows how long."

Yesterday came town a number of Paxton Boys, dressed and painted in the Indian fashion, being part of a body of 200 Volunteers, who are on their way to Gen. Washington's army at Cambridge. Several of these we hear are young gentlemen of fortune.

On Monday last, in 12 Weeks from Bristol, arrived here, under Jury Mast's, the Brig Fair Lady, Capt. Robinson, who met with very stormy Weather on the Passage, and was in great Danger of being lost. The following is extracted from his Log Book viz, Aug 2 Lat. 48. 20. Spoke the Ship Mars, Capt. Benj. Hughs, from Jamaica for London. Aug. 21. Lat. 38 48. Spoke a Spanish Ship. Lat. 40. 25, spoke the Brig Thomas, Capt. William Cladhorn, 25 Days from Rhode Island, on a Cruise to the Coast of Brazil.

Sept. 8. Spoke a Ship 12 Days from Virginia for London, 10th met with a Whirlwind which carried away the Foresail, Fore topsail, and Foretopmast Staysail.

Sept. 11. Violent Gale and high Sea, scudded under bare poles, broach'd to, and were in a dangerous Situation.

Sept. 12. Half after one, the Gale exceeding violent, cut away the Maintopmast, ship'd a heavy Sea which shifted the Ballast and laid the Vessel on her Beam Ends. Cut away the Mainmast, but she not righting, and we expecting the next Sea would turn her Keil upwards, cut away the Foremast—when she righted a little—went to work below, and after some Time, by throwing the Ballast to Windward, thro' God's Blessing, got her righted. The Gale still increased till 6 o'Clock—so violent that it was almost impossible for a Man to stand the Deck without being lashed. At 8 the Storm began to abate, but a very dangerous Sea continued till the Afternoon. Saw a Sail 2 Leagues to Windward, made a Signal of Distress, lost Sight of her in the Night, and saw her no more. 13th, Found we had lost great Part of our Water, came to allowance with the remainder—employed in securing our Balast and erecting a Jury Foremast, which was completed the 15th. On the 19th, from our Jury Mast Head saw a Sail to N. being short of Bread and Water, and the Weather calm, hoisted out the Yaul, with 4 Hands who at 7 got on board her, found her to be a Schooner from Casco Bay bound for Barbadoes. On the 15th, they had seen one of the Kings Ships, dismasted. they supplied us with about 25 Gallons of Water and a small Quantity of Bisket. At 12 o'Clock the Yaul got on board. Lat. 37 57

Sept. 20. Spoke a Sloop 9 Days from Casco Bay, bound to Barbadoes, and received from her about 15 gallons of water. On the 15th, lat. 39 3. long. 63 ½ she had spoke the snow Æsop, Capt. John Forbes, from Eustatia, bound to Holland, who, in lat. 35. 6. and long. 64. 22. had been in a severe gale of wind, which hove her on her beam ends, stove in her stern, wash'd the Carpenter overboard, and almost killed the Captain, whom they supplied with a small quantity of provisions.

Sept. 21. Lat. 39. 25. spake the ship Duke of Leinster, from Baltimore bound to Cork; got from her a spare topsail yard, for a jury mainmast.

Sept. 23. Fresh gale and a high sea, John Garvan, mariner fell overboard, threw over to save him a hen coop, and hoist out the yawl, but she filled, and parting her painter, both man and boat were lost.

Sept. 25. Spake the ship Grace, Captain Francis Knox, six days from Philadelphia, bound to Falmouth, from him we were supplied with a small cask of bread, and two gallons of spirits.

Sept. 26. Spake the ship Recovery, Capt. Kyle, from Philadelphia, for Cork. He supplyed us with a cask of bread, a cask of water and some small stores.

Sept. 28. Lat. 39. 22. Spoke the Brig Dunmore, Capt. John M'Kinnils, six days from Virginia, bound to Glasgow.

Sept. 29. Lat. 38. 58. Spoke the snow Baltimore, Capt James Clarke five days from Baltimore. He supplied us with an old topsail and a few candles.

Oct. 2. Lat. 38. 23. Rigged our jury main mast.

Oct 6. Our fore topmast carried away.

Oct. 7. Got sounding, 45 fathom, and saw the Neversinks, at N. W. by N. distant three leagues.

We hear from St. John's, that Capt. Prescot, commander of the Fort, sent word to Gen. Montgomery, that he would deliver it up to him, if he would permit him and the King's troops to march to Quebec, with their arms, stores, and artillery, but the General refused to comply with his request.

Governor Carlton, it is said, has bought up all the powder from the merchants at Quebec, and stored it there, the whole of which amounts to upwards of 10,000 barrels.

[Several pieces intended for this Paper, on account of their length, or coming too late, are omitted for want of room.]

[*We are obliged to defer the Account of the Commencement at Princeton, till our next.*]

The pieces, entitled, *Patriotism*; *Allegiance to crowned heads on the British Throne*; *Fear God, honour the King*; *Quos Deus vult perdere dementat*, will be inserted as soon as room in the Paper will admit.

[The difficult situation of public affairs, makes it uncertain how long the publication of this Paper may be practicable,— and if it should, without previous notice, be suspended, the publick will easily conceive the reason of it.]

At a meeting of the Committee of Inspection and Observation, held in Stanford, on Thursday the 5th day of October, 1775.

PERSONALLY appeared, Obadiah Seely, jun. and Gideon Lounsberry; they having been cited to appear before said Committee, for speaking disrespectfully of the Honourable Continental Congress, and in many other instances acting inimically to the liberties of America; and after hearing the evidence brought against them the Committee aforesaid proceeded to pass sentence; and agreeable to the directions of said Congress, resolved to hold up said Seely and Lounsberry to public view, as enemies to the liberties of their country; hereby recommending it to all, to break off all commerce, dealings and connections with them.

Ordered, that the Clerk send a coppy of the above resolve, to be inserted in the New-York Journal.

A true copy from the minutes.

Attest. JOHN HAIT, jun. Com. Clerk.

I Acknowledge I have at several times spoken in favour of the laws of Taxation, and against the measures pursued by America to procure Redress, and have thereby justly merited the displeasure of my country, and for which I beg forgiveness, and do solemnly promise to submit to the rules of the Continental and Provincial Congresses, and that I never will speak or act in opposition to their order, but will conduct according to their directions, to the utmost of my power, and this I desire should be published in the public prints. LEMUEL BOWER.

This Week will be Published,

A TREATISE, ENTITLED,

Plain Concise Practical Remarks

on the Treatment of WOUNDS and FRACTURES, With a short APPENDIX on Camp and Military Hospitals; principally designed for the use of young military Surgeons in North-America,

By JOHN JONES, M. D.

Professor of Surgery, King's College, New York.

☞ As there are but a small number printed, of this useful, and at this time highly necessary work, Notice is hereby given to all persons, who desire any of the BOOKS, that if they do not apply very soon, they will probably be disappointed.—It is supposed the price will be Four Shillings stitched, or Five Shillings half bound.

For CHARLES TOWN, (S. Carolina,)

The SLOOP

New York PACKET,

FRANCIS LITTLE Master,

WILL be ready to sail on Saturday the 20th Instant. For Passage apply to the Master on board, at Lupton's Wharf, or the Subscriber, near the Fly-Market.

10—11. WARD HUNT.

TWO DOLLARS REWARD.

RUN AWAY from the Subscriber, living in Orange County, precinct of New Cornwall, early on Monday morning the 18th ult. a Negro man named CAMBRIDGE, about 38 years of age, about [illegible] four inches high, thick and well made, tal[illegible] new Negro, and when a little confused, [illegible] to be understood: Had on when he went [illegible] coat, green jacket faced with red, blue [illegible] new shoes, and a new wool hat, home made, [illegible] linen check shirt, took with him two old brown homespun jackets, one tow shirt, two trowsers, and one pair of blue and white striped trowsers; has a scar on the upper part of his forehead, walks crippling, toes turned out, supposed he will make for New-York, and attempt to get on board a man of war, having communicated these his intentions to one of his companions.——Whoever takes up said Negro, shall have the above Reward, and all reasonable charges paid by

10—13 GILBERT WEEKS.

THREE POUNDS REWARD.

STOLEN from the Subscriber, living at Newfoundland, in the county of Bergen, and township of Pompton, one light blue cloth coat, one light drab coloured coat and jacket, one old homespun blue jacket, one gun, and several other articles not yet known, supposed to be taken by one David John, a well set man, about five feet three inches high, black hair, much marked with the small pox, and has an impediment in his speech.——Whoever shall apprehend and secure the thief and clothes, so that the owner may have them again, shall have the above Reward, and all reasonable charges, paid by JOHN YERRY KNOUSE.

POET's CORNER.

FRIENDSHIP.

COME, sacred FRIENDSHIP, come and
and bring along
Thy train of joys to animate my song,
On me let all thy consolations flow,
To mitigate the pow'r of human woe.
Without thee, life small happiness can boast,
Existence wretched, in affliction lost:
Pleasure, without thy cheering influence, cloys;
Deceives the sense, and in possession dies.
Would Heav'n indulgent my petition hear,
And grant an answer to a suppliant's prayer,
I'd have a friend benevolent and kind,
Candid, sincere, and of a virtuous mind;
In him bright truth conspicuous should shine,
Adorn'd with rev'rence to the Power Divine.
To worth like his, not envious, I'd aspire,
And have a bosom warm'd with equal fire:
So would my days the dear enjoyments know,
Conferr'd by heav'n on kindred minds below.
When tranquil morn, with rosy radiance crown'd,
Smiles o'er the world, and sheds sweet incense round,
Gladly with my companion would I tread
The flowry mead, and seek the sylvan shade;
The works of nature with delight explore,
(Amusement sweet!) and nature's God adore.
Sometimes we'd read the philosophic page,
Where useful science does the mind engage;
To history attend, and then regard
Th' instructive numbers of the tuneful Bard.
His cares, his toils, and pleasures I would share,
And he the same concern for me should bear:
Nor should our aims be to ourselves confin'd
(Which indicates a narrow, sordid mind)
The good of all we'd earnestly desire,
Live doing good, and blest with good expire.
If he the debt of nature first should pay,
And fly before me to the realms of day,
Into his grave I'd drop the friendly tear,
And on his tomb these verses should appear:
"From Earth to Heav'n my honour'd friend is fled;
"Immortal glory beams around his head;
"His harp he tunes, and to the sounding strings
"Exults his voice, to praise the King of kings."
While here I mourn, desiring to remove
To share with him the pleasures known above.
B.

A Negro man, supposed to be a runaway, who had on a light coloured surtout coat, a red vest, striped trowsers, white stockings, and a brown checked hankerchief, and having with him a bundle, was seen travelling the road in North-Castle, near the house of the subscriber, who attempted to take him up, but he made his escape after dropping a bundle, which contained the following articles, viz. a beaver hat, half worn, a brown vest with white metal buttons, three linen, and one check'd shirt, one osnaburg frock, and one pair of drilling breeches. The owner of the above cloaths, may have them on proving his property, and paying charges.
WILLIAM FORMAN.
9—12

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT the Fair at Westchester, will be held as usual, on the last Tuesday of this instant, October, where sheep, cattle, &c. will be exposed to sale, with all sorts of country produce.
9—11

DRUMS

MADE and sold by Philip Pelton, upper end of Queen-street, and by Daniel Pelton, in Chapel-street, now called Beekman-street, equal to any that have been imported, for sound or beauty. As said Peltons have great variety on hand, any gentlemen may be served at the shortest notice, and on the most reasonable terms. The purchasers may depend upon having their Drums tun'd to sound well.
9—

New-York, [illegible] October 2, 1775.

THIS is to notify su[illegible] [illegible]chers as may be inclined to supply the [illegible] house in this city, with provisions for the [illegible] to deliver in their estimates to the [illegible] estry men, who will attend to receive the [illegible] the said Alms-house, on Thursday the twelfth day of October instant, at four o'clock in the afternoon, and take them into consideration.
AUGUSTUS V. CORTLANDT, Clerk.
9—10

Just published,
By SHOBER and LOUDON,
And to be sold at their Printing-Office, and at LOUDON's Book Store, near the Coffee-House,

The NEW-YORK and COUNTRY ALMANACK,

For the Year of our Lord 1776.

CONTAINING all the necessary Articles usual in an Almanack, with the Addition of many curious Anecdotes, Receipts, poetical Pieces; also the Words of Command used in the Manual Exercise, and an accurate Plan of Boston, with the different Situations of the Provincials, and the Ministerial Armies, &c.

At the same Place may be had, Divine Songs for Children.
8—11

Just arrived from PHILADELPHIA,

DOCTOR HILL's new imported great STOMACHIC TINCTURE, being a very excellent medicine for all weak stomachs, as it procures a good healthy appetite, and a sound digestion; for as most diseases have their origin contracted, by the use of this Tincture they may be prevented.

Also a fresh quantity of Dr. Hill's American Balsam; whose great efficacy is so well known to cure the most inveterate disorder, in the breast, as shortness of breath, colds, coughs, and whooping coughs in children. Many persons, from a proper use and continuing the same a reasonable time, have received great benefit and relief, and some have been effectually cured of the most painful rheumatisms, cholic, gravel and consumptions.—Dr. Hill's own directions, printed in London, are wrapt about each bottle, the price therein mentioned, viz.

[illegible] in sterling money; but for the poor and indigent it is allowed to be sold at New-York, at 4s. 10d. per bottle, or 4s. 4d. by the dozen. To prevent counterfeits, both the balsam and tincture are (by appointment) to be sold by Michael Hoffman, shop-keeper, living in the Broad-Way, near the Oswego-Market, and by none else in this city.
MICHAEL HOFFMAN.

IF The Person who last Monday Morning was inquiring near Vertenberg Hill, for the Wife of Capt. William Dunlap, will wait on the Printer hereof, he may be inform'd where to find her.

NOTICE is hereby given to the members of the New-Jersey Society, for the relief of the widows and children of deceased Presbyterian Ministers, that they are to meet, agreeable to their adjournment, at Elizabeth Town, the first Wednesday in November next, at 10 o'clock in the morning.
A. MACWHORTER, Sec'y.
October 3d, 1775, 9—12

TAKEN up by the subscriber, and now confined in Goal at the White-Plains, in Westchester county, an indented runaway servant man, named John Ogden, belonging to Mr. John Chips of Morris county, who may have him, on application to the subscriber, and paying charges.
GILBERT OGDEN.
September 28, 1775. 9—13

Wants a Place,

A YOUNG Man who understands taking Care of Horses and driving a Carriage, and would also be willing to wait on a Gentleman. Inquire of the Printer.
8—11

ALL Persons indebted to the Estate of Lawrence Kilburn, deceased, are hereby requested to make immediate Payment to Judith Kilburn, Executrix,—who has for Sale at her House next Door to the Hon. John Watts, Esq; wholesale and retail, on the most reasonable Terms for Cash, viz.

White Lead ground in Oil,
Do. Do. dry.
Red Lead,
Spanish Brown ground in Oil,
Do. Do. dry.
Yellow Oker, dry,
Ground Do. Do.
Verdegrise ground in Oil,
Do. dry,

Rose Pink, Dutch Pink, Prussian Blue, Turkey Umber, Naples Yellow.

Also 6 by 8, 7 by 9, 8 by 10, 11 by 9, 10 by 12 Crown Window Glass; and sundry other Articles in the Painter's Way.

TO BE SOLD,

On the PREMISES, *at private* SALE,

A BEAUTIFUL Country Seat, consisting of 27 Acres of good Land, most of it Meadow, well fenced, situate in Morris County, Hanover Township, four Miles from Morris-Town, on the Road from thence to Newark and Persipuing, and near a good Grist Mill. On the Land are the following Improvements, viz. An almost new Dwelling House two Stories high, and very convenient, with a large Kitchen at one End; a good Barn, and a small Orchard: The Whole very suitable for a Gentleman or Merchant, and good Payment will be expected.
7—10 JONAS PHILLIPS.

NOTICE is hereby given to all persons indebted to the state of the late William Butler, of this city, merchant, deceased, by bond, note or book debt, to pay the same to the subscribers, or to Jacob Rhinelander; and all persons that have any demands against the said estate are requested to bring in their accounts for payment.
JAMES DESBROSSES, jun. Executor.
SARAH BUTLER, Executrix.

N. B. An assortment of dry goods, and sundry other articles on hand, which will be sold reasonable, to close the sale.
1701 New-York, August 10, 1775.

HAS FOR SALE

At his Jewlery, Hardware, and Cutlery Store, the lower end of the Fly Market.

SMALL SWORDS and Cutteau de Chasse's of various sorts, with a General Assortment of the above articles, which may be had on moderate terms for cash; buys old Gold, Silver, Tortoise shell, and Ivory.——Those who have demands on him, are desired to furnish him with their accompts, and any who are indebted to him, are entreated to discharge the same as soon as possible.
98——

EARTHEN WARE,

NOW manufacturing, and to be sold at the well-known House called Katechemet's-Mead-House, about mid way between the New City Hall, and the Tea-Water Pump, on the left hand side of the road as you go out of the city; where city and country store-keepers may be supplied with any quantity of said Ware, at reasonable rates. The Ware is far superior to the generality, and equal to the best of any imported from Philadelphia, or elsewhere, and consists of butter, water, pickle and oyster pots, porringers, milk pans of several sizes, jugs of several sizes, chamber pots, quart and pint mugs, quart, pint and half pint bowls, of various colours; small cups of different shapes, striped and coloured dishes of divers colours, pudding pans and wash basons, sauce pans, and a variety of other sorts of ware, too tedious to particularise, by the manufacturer, late from Philadelphia.
JONATHAN DURELL.

N. B. The purchaser of twenty shillings, or upwards, may depend on having it delivered in any part of this city, without charge.

HENRY O'BRIAN,

Stay-Maker from DUBLIN,

MOST gratefully acknowledges the favours he hath received of his kind customers, and with the utmost gratitude returns them and the public in general, many thanks for their encouragement, which he hopes he shall continue to merit, by a close and constant attendance to his business, with an obliging readiness to serve all who may please to favour him with their commands. He hath all kinds of Stays ready made in the neatest and newest fashion, which he will sell on the most reasonable terms for cash or short credit, where Ladies may be also supplied with all kinds of French and Mecklenburgh waistcoats, Riding ditto, &c. in the newest fashions and on the shortest notice, by the Publick's humble servant, at the sign of the Stays, in Broad Street, near the City-Hall.
95—

ON Sunday July 30th, the house of the subscriber was broke open and robbed of sundry articles, viz. a silver watch, with a silver dial pl[illegible] mark'd *London*, the number forgot; a silver pun[illegible] ladle with a mahogany handle, marked on the bottom R. C. a large table spoon, mark unknown; a pair of silver shoe buckles, 1 pair marked R. C. and 1 P C S; an odd ditto marked J. S; a pair of silver carved knee buckles; 6 silver tea spoons, 6 old do. do. one of them marked M. C. a stone box in the form of a prayer book, with sundry pieces of old gold and silver, viz. 2 half johanesses, 4 half guinea, 9 dollars, and a French crown, sundry notes of hand, one of Abraham Fincher, for 20s. a bill of sale for a negro wench, purchased from Neal Shaw, at £ 80, which is on the back; and a bag of coppers. Whoever shall find out the goods, and apprehend the thief, shall receive FORTY SHILLINGS reward from
0—3 RICHARD CORNISH.

Just published
And to be sold by the Printer hereof,

RULES AND ORDERS

For regulating the

MILITIA

Of the Colony of

NEW-YORK:

Recommended by the
PROVINCIAL CONGRESS,
August 22, 1775
And ordered to be printed.
4—

Shortly will be Published,

PLAIN concise practical remarks on the treatment of Wounds and Fractures; to which will be added, a short Appendix on Camp and Military Hospitals; principally designed for the use of young Military Surgeons, in North America.
By JOHN JONES, M. D.
Professor of Surgery in the College of New-York.
Subscriptions taken in by the printer.
99—

THE Printer hereof is obliged to request all his Customers, whose Accounts have been twelve Months, or a longer Time standing, to make immediate Payment, otherwise, as the increase of his Customers, has increased his Expense, without any immediate proportionable increase of Profit; he shall find himself distressed by that very Custom that was kindly intended for his Benefit, and be in a few Weeks under the Necessity of stopping his Paper.

To be sold by the Printer,

DOCTOR OGDEN's celebrated ANTIDYSENTERIC PILLS, for the Cure of the BLOODY-FLUX.

FRANCIS VANDALE,

From OLD FRANCE,

BEGS leave to acquaint the public, that he purposes to teach the French and Italian languages, in New-York, and will readily attend any young Ladies and Gentlemen at their dwellings; and as he is a Protestant, and recommended by many gentlemen on this continent, he doubts not he shall meet with encouragement equal to his abilities; If a sufficient number of young gentlemen will engage to attend an evening, or day school, he will instruct them at a reasonable rate. He doubts not, on trial, he shall give satisfaction, and will be greatly obliged to all those who will please to employ him. At Mr. Rapelje's, in Queen-street, near the Fly-market.
3—6

ROBERT SINCLAIR,

On HUNTER's-QUAY, has for Sale,

A FEW hampers of best London porter, old Madeira, Teneriffe, Frontinac, Malaga, and Red Port, Jamaica spirits, brandy, arrack, Scotch barley, and Scotch herrings in kegs, rice, fig blue, and English cheese. Also,
A few Logs Square Timber.
93——

JOHN MORTON,

INTENDING for Europe in the fall, requests all those indebted to him, by bond, note, or book debt, to make speedy payment; and as many of them must be sensible he has been very indulgent, he now expects that they will exert themselves in discharging their debts; as all those that do not, may depend on having their accounts put in a lawyer's hands, as he is determined to have his accounts settled as soon as possible.

He has on hand, a neat assortment of goods, which he will sell cheap, for cash, or short credit,—amongst which are,

SUPERFINE, middling and low priced cloths, with rattinets and shaloons
Tamies, durants and caalmancoes
Bumbazeens, laapeens
Silverets and poplins
Pain and stript lutestrings, brocades, satins,
Peelongs, taffeta and
Persians, bandano, silk roma, taffeta, stampt linen, and checked handkerchiefs
White, black and coloured serge and cotton denims, corderoys,
Velverets and lastings,
Bed satins and moreens
Drawboys and counterpains—Bue and white, purple and white, and red and white furniture cottons and callicoes, calicoes and chintzes
Men's and boy's, cotton, thread and worsted hose
Women's and girl's cotton, thread and worsted hose
Women's, maid's and girl's silk, worsted, lamb, and kid gloves and mitts
A neat assortment of Irish linens and sheetings, Russia sheetings
Ravins duck, Oznaburgs and dowlas
7-8, yd. and yd. and 3 8 cotton checks
Silk moree gowns, stript Holands
Scotch, Flemish and coloured threads
Lawn aprons and handkerchiefs
A fine assortment of cat guts
Spotted, figured and striped silk gauzes
Spider and Paris netts
Turkey, French and fancy gauzes
Gauze aprons and handkerchiefs
A parcel of fashionable ribbons
Apron and cap tapes
Ivory and horn combs
Snuff boxes, gass and brass inks
Barow and other pen knives
Cutteau and pistol cape knives, knives & forks.
Razors, sizors and knitting pins
3d. 4d. 6d. 8d. 10d. 12d. 20d. 24d. and ¾ inch sheathing nails
Tin plates in boxes and wire
6 by 8, 8 by 10, and 10 by 12 window glass
A small assortment of Indian goods, consisting of strouds, blankets, frizes, &c. &c.

½ yd. ½ ell, ¾, and yd. wide carpeting, Wilton and Scotch carpets, a arge assortment.

LOOKING GLASSES.

A large and elegant assortment of gilt framed, mahogany and black walnut, square and oval sconces, pier glasses and gerandoes.
Pictures, sheet and dissected maps.

CHINA.

Blue and white, and enameled table sets, tea table ditto, for ornament, odd plates and dishes, bowls, mugs, tureens, cups and saucers, &c. 87—

Francis Lewis and Son,

At their store near the Fly Market, have for sale the following goods, imported the last Fall, viz.

BROAD cloths of various prices
Red strouds, shalloons,
Tamies, tabbyrets,
Durants, peunellas,
Camletts, camlettees,
Callamancos, crapes,
German serge
Imboss'd serge
Sagathees, blue duffels,
Coating
Striped & Rose blankets
Printed callicoes, cottons and chintzes
Cambricks, lawns and muslins, plain & flower'd
Sattins, modes & peelongs
Black velvet
Tambour silk vests
Indian lutestrings and persians
¾ and yard wide Irish linens
Irish sheeting
Hamburgh Dowlass
Plattillas Royal
Russia sail cloth
Russia Drillings
Ravens duck
Diaper and Damask table linen
Furniture & other checks
A variety of ribbons
Black, blond and thread lace
Flower'd and spotted gauze
Cordage of all sizes, from a 11 inch cable to a ratline
White lines of all sorts
Tacle falls & tiller ropes
Whale lines, the best sort
Sail and seine twine
Bed ticking
Musqueto netting for beds
Looking glasses
Long and short handle frying pans
Sithes and sickles, &c.

ALSO

Jamaica spirits
Teneriffe wine
White wine vinegar
Castile soap
Double flint decanters, and wine glasses.

N. B. Several packages of their Spring goods, are yet unopened.
1—8

JOHN KEATING,

FOR the best sort of good, clean, dry, white linen RAGS, and so in proportion for those of an inferior sort.

☞ Good encouragement given to Journeymen Paper makers, by said Keating. 73—

SAMUEL PRINCE,

CABINET-MAKER,

At the Sign of the CHEST of DRAWERS, in WILLIAM-STREET, near the *North Church*,

IN NEW-YORK,

MAKES and sells, all sorts of CABINET-WORK in the neatest manner, and on the lowest terms. Orders for the WEST-INDIES, and elsewhere, completed, on the shortest notice.

He has now on Hand, for SALE,

A PARCEL of the most elegant furniture, made of Mahogany, of the very best quality, such as

Chests of drawers,
Chests upon chests,
Cloth presses,
Desks,
Desks and book cases of different sorts,
Chairs of many different and new patterns,

Bureau, Dining, Card, Breakfast, Tea, } TABLES.

And many other sorts of Cabinet work, very cheap.
2—7

NEW-YORK: Printed by JOHN HOLT, at the Printing-Office near the COFFEE-HOUSE;
Where all Sorts of Printing is done in the neatest Manner, with Care and Expedition. Advertisements of no more Length than Breadth are inserted for Five Shillings, four Weeks, and One Shilling for each Week after, and larger Advertisements in the same Proportion.